IDA WELLS HEARD HERE. SHE URGES THE NEGROES OF AMER-

ICA TO ORGANIZE. Not by Bynamite and the Bagger, Nhe Saya, Is Their Condition to Be Remedied, but by Letting the Whole World Know the Extent of the Evils They Complain Of. Miss Ida B. Wells, the young colored woman who has been telling the English people about the outrages which her race is subjected to in the South, and who has succeeded in arousing sym-pathy for her cause throughout Europe, deliv-

The Rev. John M. Henderson, the paster of the church, made a brief address, and then T. Thomas Fortune, who presided, said a few ords, after which he introduced Miss Wells. She was greeted with a storm of applause, which not even the admonitions of the pastor, Mr. For-tune, or of the more sedate members of the con-

Miss Wells were a plain black dress and a white Leghorn hat, ornamented with long white cetrich feathers. She speaks slowly and in a listinct tone that can be heard at a great dis-

"I am glad," she said, "that the colored peo ple of the land are beginning to appreciate the gravity of the situation. As was said long ago, and it is also true of our race, hereditary bondsmen must strike the first blow for freedom themselves. It is constantly being thrown in the o's face that he was set at liberty by white men. But is the negro free to-day? No, he is The outside world thinks that with Lincoln's emancipation proclamation and Congrees's three amendments to that measure the olored people were made as free as their white brethren. But this is not so. For thirty years this has not been so in the South, although ev-

oen's emancipation proclamation and Congress' three amendments to tain measure the has not been so in the South, although every effort to remedy things has been made the same that the same the same the same that country, and that we had finally decided to let other people know the state of affairs, and see if some good could not be done in this way.

"A number of American women in London, all as anxious to defend their native country as Mr. John Paul Bocock was to defend the people of the South a short time since, tried to ridicule me, but I told the English people that all we asked was justice, the protection of the law, and the English, whose love of fair play is pronounced, saw that they could not ignore demands made on such grounds, saw that we were not asking for maudiin sympathy, or for protection for assaulters of women and children, saw that the negro was not as black as he had been painted, and they responded in a most generous manner. Not once, at any of the 102 meetings I addressed, was a resolution condemning lynching in the South defeated. My success in England alarmed the people of the South, and some courageous Southern editors attacked me personally in their papers, and then sent copies of the papers to England, to be apread broadcast there.

"The lowest and most abandoned woman in any of the precincts of New York is not so had as your humble servant was depicted by the Memphis Commercial. I thought at first that I had better prolong my stay abroad and answer the charges made against me, but my friends said no.

"My character needed no vindication; it was

the charges made against me, but my friends said no.

"My character needed no vindication; it was perfectly natural for the Southern people to resort to such measures, they said, and so I let the inatter rest. I have come home now on the advice of my friends in England, who say that this is the time to strike the blow. People here only need their duty pointed out to them and they will do it. This-later-day slavery must be put down.

"I said a while ago that it was impossible for hereditary bondsmen to be free unless they struck the first blow themselves. I do not mean dynamite or daggers by this. Negroes are not Anarchists, but even the worm will turn at leat. I thoroughly believe that once an opportunity is given us to appeal to the American people that the appeal will be heard, and that lynching will be a thing of the peast. Colored people must organise all over the country. It is their beunden duty to it for their own benefit. We have not organised now, and therein lies the great trouble.

beunden duty to it for their own benefit. We are not organized now, and therein lies the great trouble.

"The same crimes against negro women by white men, which negroes are lynched for before being proven guilty, are not punished in the South. The newspapers and people of the South say that black women have no virtue and no fine feeling to be outraged. We colored people know that the black women have had more to suffer from white men than white women have ever had from colored men.

"The negroes must have desectives who can go and find out the facts about each lynching and publish them side by side with the versions printed in the Southern newspapers. It can all be done without dynamite or bloodshed, and will help along the result we hope to attain.

"We must defend ourselves, and I predict that when the negro's side of the story is told we will find plenty of whites to join hands with us and help us along. Until the negro moves he need not expect others to move and help him. We make and waste enough money each year to support a national organization, and now is the time to start it.

"Our duty is plain. We must put away malice and petty jealountee and join hands to put down lynch law. Hereditary bondsmen, know ye net that those who would be free must themselves strike the blow?"

WHAT THE SOUTH THINKS.

One Orime That Cannot Be Tolerated, but Mistakes Harely Are Made.

WASHINGTON, July 29 .- Speaker Crisp and other prominent Congressmen from the South are unwilling to dignify with a denial the statements of Miss Ida B. Wells on the subject of lynchings in the South. When a reporter of THE SUN called on Speaker Crisp in his apart-ments at the Metropolitan Hotel to-day, he was engaged with his correspondence. In reply to a concerning Miss Wells, he said he had heard of her statements on several occasions, as they have been quoted in many of the Guorgia newspapers. He says she must be mistaken in her allegation that the white people of the South are as cold-blooded as she would have it appear. Not only in the mounts.

United States, he says, there is sentiment against flands who commit assaults upon wo-Not only in the South, but all over the United States, he says, there is sentiment against flands who commit assaults upon women, and Speaker Crisp thinks he expresses the cure by famous Kosley Remedies. Address Managor, 16 West 34th st.—Adv.

they deserve no better treatment than a mad dog in a peaceful community.

So far as Georgia is concerned, Speaker Crisp
says, the people of that State are law-abiding citisens, and as a rule they patiently wait for the law to take its course. Sometimes the crimes against women and little girls may be so outrageous that the people rise up and lynch the criminal, be he black or white. Lynching in such instances is not confined to the North, South, East or West It sometimes happens that the crimes com-mitted are so revolting that the people cannot

restrain themselves, and wait for even-handed justice to deal with the offender. When Speaker Crisp was on the bench in address in the Bethel African M. E. Church, on Sullivan street, near Bleecker, last Georgia, a negro man was accused of commit ting an assault upon a white woman. The crowd were eager to lynch him, for the evidence against him was conclusive from the very becriminal would be lynched the day he was taken from the Court House to the jail to await his sentence. Judge Crisp joined the Sheriff in escorting the prisoner back to the jail, and pre-vented the mob from carrying out their threst. The law took its course, and the prisoner was

ried, condemned, and hanged. Representative Money of Mississippi, like Speaker Crisp, had heard of Miss Wells before. He said he did not care to become engaged in a controversy with her or advertise her. Her statements are made for sentimental and sensational purposes, like all other "professional agi-tators." Mr. Money says there are some crimes that men commit against women which will not be tolerated in any community. In Mississippi the man who commits rape, be he black or white, may as well make up his mind to die, for that is a crime the people of that State will not condone. That feeling of resentment against such crimes, he says, is not confined to any State or neighborhood. In the large cities, where the police system is well organized, lynchings are not so frequent; but in country towns, where

the negro, and the people who do the lynching do not stop to weigh the evidence critically. The conservative people of the State decry this state of affairs, but are utterly unable to do anything to put a stop to it.

Under these circumstances those who do not agree with the Governor about lynch law are content to look upon lynching for the crime of assault as an evil beyond their means of remedying. They "cut no ice" in the present administration of affairs in this State, and are confronted with troubles which make ida Welis and her mission an insignificant figure in their calculations.

Savannah, July 28.—Commenting on Ida B. Welis's crusade against lynching and the South, the News has this to say:

"Ida Wells says she went to England to get the moral sluouport of 'that wise Christian nation when I should demand in this country that the negro should have a fair trial when charged with crime, and not be made the scapegoat of a white man's crime or a white woman's false-hood."

"While we are opposed to lynching we are free to say that we think it doubtful if this woman can point to a single instance where a black man who has been lynched was the victim of 'a white man's frime or a white woman's false-hood."

"Bishop, Thompson of Mississippi, who is a Northern man, sain some time ago that he has yet to learn of the lynching of a black man who was not guilty of the crime with which he was charged. In almost every instance the man lynched was charged with a most heinous crime against a white woman.

"Indeed, it is a crime of this nature for which blacks are lynched, and blacks of the class to which lad Welis belongs refuse to see that the way to stop the lynchings is for the blacks to create a strong sentiment among the people of their race against crimes of this nature."

The Daily Commercial of Atlanta editorially declares that there can be no controversy with any one who makes such charges against the women of the South; that Ids B. Wells is outside the pale of recognition.

These two optimies a fair sample of

JAPAN PREPARED FORWAR.

WOULD RATHER HAVE IT NOW THAN

he Discipline of Her Forces and Their Modern Acquirements More Than an Off-set to China's Numbers, Says a Loyal Jupanese-Difference of the Two Nations, There isn't so much of the little dog defying the big one in Japan's beligerent attitude toward. China as one might conclude from a glance at the geography. Japan is small, but she is chock full of fight and patriotism. Few of her citi-sens who go abroad for business or study give up their citizenship, no matter how long they re



JAPANERE IMPERIAL GUARD.

nain abroad. They feel that Japan deserves the best the world affords. Her students are to be found in the best universities of the world. Many have been sent abroad to study at the expense of the State. This liberal spirit has done much toward making Japan the progressive na-tion she is. While China has had her wall and her foreign policy of discouragement to foreign-ers who were ready to put at her disposal the nost advanced improvements, Japan has well comed them.

K. Hirata, who made the accompanying

shroad to buy their guns, the Japanese army is supplied with a Japanese gun. It is a repeating rife invented by Murata, and it is manufactured in our own amenals.

"The Sneet body of men in the army is the Imperial Guard. Every man in the four infantry divisions of the guard is more than six feet in height. They were a very showy uniform, consisting of a black blouse, with yellow frogs across the front, and black trousers with red stripes. They also wear plumes in their hata. Service in the Imperial Guard is considered the most honorable in the army.

"The life of the Japanese soldier is one of vary sirict. Isocipine. The men live in barracka, and the martial spirit has been well preserved by the takes of brave deeds that have been handed down in each regiment. Story telling is one of the chief amusements of the soldiers. They also drink a good deal of tea. Physically the Japanese soldiers are superior to the Chinese. They are more muscular and they are much braver. Even if we could not raise are much braver. Even if we could not raise as many tresps as China, we should have better drilled and braver troops. The Chinese army is really more of a mob.

Mr. Hirata's sketch of a Japanese naval officer shows that the uniform is very much much like those used in the European navies. Her sailors dress like the English sailors. Japan has recently been building her own menof-war and with satisfactory results. Her navy is on the whole much more efficient than that of China. She has, all told, nearly forty cruisers, some of them well armored and carrying modern guns, and a fair sized torpede fleet. Two of the new cruisers have made 224 knote, and she has others building that pr mise even better speed.

China has enough modern menofowar to the whole much modern menofowar, and the production of the meade at least felter and the production of the meade at least felter and the production of the meade at least felter and the production of the meade at least felter and the production of the meade at least felter and the product



CHINESE SOLDIER.

R. Hirata, who made the accompanying sketches for The Sun, was, until recently, connected with the War Department of Japan. In speaking of the chances of war, should his country and China really pitch in in earnest, he said yesterday:

"I think that every Japanese would rather have this war come now than 20 years later. If it must come, and I have very little doubt as to



the result. Japan can whip China now. She is independent of outside aid, and she is thoroughly well prepared. We have been making our guns and our own gunboats. I don't believe there is much that any nation can teach Japan in naval architecture. But within the past few years China has been slowly awakening to her opportunities, and a struggle between the two countries twenty years later would be an unequal one. Just now China's army is a rabble without system and without training. I served in the map department of the Japanese War Department. I know how well prepared in that way we are for trouble with China. We have complete war maps of all of China, accurate and brought up to date. On the other hand, I don't believe China has a single war map of Japan. "Our soldiers and sailors are far superior to the Chinese and are better drilled. We have a standing army of more than 65,000 men. The tone of our army has changed in the past twenty



JAPANESE NAVAL OFFICER. years. We have sought the best models that we could find. First we took the English, then the French, and now the Japanese army in its training and discipline resembles the German more than the French or the English. We have, however, some of the good features of each. Of course, our standing army doesn't by any means represent our available military force. The conscription system prevails, and at



JAPANESE SAILOR. present all males of the age of 20 are liable to serve for seven years. There is probably now a reserve force of well-drilled men in Japan numbering more than 200,000.

"What is the life of the Japanese soldier?"

"Very much like that of the European soldier. The infantryman wears as a uniform a black blouse and black trousers. His cap is of leather, and on the front of it is a motal chrysauthemum. Unlike the Chinese, who go orders ships from Europe. Long ago Japan realized the fact that her navy was of much more importance to her than her army, and she has made liberal appropriations to strengthen it. Her three principal coast defence ships are the Hashidate, the Itsukushima, and the Matsushima. They are of the same class. They displace 4,277 tons each, and are 295 feet in length.



COREAN SOLDIER. They were designed by M. Bertin of the French navy. Their armament is the best Japan could havy. Their armament is the best vapaness, buy.

"But it is the Japanese spirit," continued Mr. Hirata, "even more than her ships and her army that makes us confident of victory in a war with China. If a crisis has arisen Japanese the world over will go home to fight. We all feel that we are ultimately going back to Japan and that we are going to bring to her whatever we have learned."

LUKE QUONG MISSING. No Tea Left in the Tea Store and a Month's Rent Unpaid.

Luke Quong, dealer in tea and other Chinese and Japanese products at 8 Chatham square, has disappeared, leaving several creditors unsatisfied. He moved to that store from Houston street about the 1st of May, and disappeared about two weeks ago, after having disposed of his entire stock. William Kerr of 88 Bowery, Quong's landlord, says that the Chinaman owes him \$150 for one month's rent. He stated also that the man to whom Quong had sold his stock had also disappeared.

Quong was formerly a member of a Sunday school class attached to the Church of the Stranger, in Mercer street. The class was discontinued about two years ago, but Quong remained a member of the church until last year. He was above the average Chinaman in intelligence and education, and frequently acted as interpreter for his fellow countrymen. He was asid to be well to do, and was always well dressed. He had discarded his queue and native costume. street about the 1st of May, and disappeared

Chiko's Body Arrives. Chiko's body arrived here late on Saturday

night on a train on which were a party of Cin-

galese who were brought on to this city to be shipped homs. Chiko's body will be delivered at the Museum of Natural History some time this morning. DO NOT LEAVE YOUR OFFICE.

Call American District Messenger.



Send your Advertising to

THE SUN. NO EXTRA CHARGE Messenger knows the rates. FIERCE FIRE DOWN TOWN. TWENTY-THREE ENGINES CALLED TO FULTON STREET.

Five Alarms Sent Out and Two Water Towers Set to Work-Firemen Play Thetr Hose from Roofs in Gold Street-Severa Temporartly Overcome-Much Damage to Tenants of Three Six-story Buildings.

Chief Bonner very seldom misses a big fire, and big fires are not common occurrences when he is at home, but he missed a rousing big blaze pesterday. The Chief got a day's leave of ab-sence, which is also a rarity, and spent the day in the country. The mischievous element took advantage of his absence and seized hold of three big buildings at Fulton and Gold streets at 5:30 o'clock last evening, and had everything its own way for a few hours. The buildings, the interiors of which only were destroyed, are on the southwest corner and included 82, 84, 86, and 88 Fulton street. They are each six stories tall, with iron and brick fronts. Nos. 82 and 84 form a double building having 50 feet front on Fulton street and being 100 feet deep; 86 is 50 feet by 75 feet, and 88, 60 by 100. The dam-

age probably amounted to \$150,000.

The fire heated up the district for several blocks around and those who were attracted to It were content to look on from a distance. This made it an easy job for the policemen, while the firemen sweltered like stokers in the hold of a steamer. The fire had an overpowering start, and in a few moments it was apparent to the Chief in charge that a big force would be needed.

Its origin was a mystery last evening.

The buildings were closed at the usual hour on Saturday evening and as far as could be learned nobedy was inside. Policeman Malone of the Old slip station and Policeman Roe of Oak street were just making a final round of their post on the afternoon tour. Malone walked down on the south side of Fu'ton street and passed the fire a few minutes in advance of Roe, who patrolled the north side. He neither saw nor heard anything unusual, and Roe says he was just three minutes behind Malone. Roe's attention was attracted by a rumbling sound as if an explosion had occurred under the ground. He glanced across the street and saw smoke coming from the iron grating in front of 84. He ran to the fire box at Gold and John streets and sent in an alarm. When he returned, three minutes later, fire had burst out of the roof or the corner. It probably originated in the subcellar, and the flames found a draught in the elevator shaft in the rear which carried them up to the top story.

When they burst through the roof, a whirlwind of thick gray smake was churned out of the inside by the draught created, and soon rose so high that it could be seen for miles. Battalion Chief Cushman and the firemen who answered the first alarm found the double building on the corner in complete possession of the flames, and within a few minutes second and third alarms were sent in. The front wall was too hot from the outset for the raising of ladders, and Water Tower 1 from Chambers street, which arrived on the first alarm, was put in position in Fulton street. Its two powerful streams were trained at the windows, which gave way, sashes and all, be fore the volumes of water.

Five companies of men were strung along the roofs of the row of three-story houses in Gold street, opposite the fire, and they directed streams on the Gold street front. It was fierce work on the burning hot roof. The men soaked the roof where they were standing, and the water sizzled as it struck the hot tin. They worked in squads, being relieved as fast as possible. The most effective relief they got, however, was by sending a stream in the air occa sionally and letting the water shower down on

It was insufferable wearing a rubber coat, and many of the men worked in their thin under-shirts. The attack on the rear was conducted by Chiefs McGill and Lally from the roof of the Excelsior Power Company, adjoining on Gold street, and from the rear of the John street buildings. The flames flourished about in a freakish way after the fire got well started. They would burst out of the second floor, and when the efforts of the firemen would be concentrated there they would leave in a sepond and reappear on the roof. Shortly after do'clock the flames stole over the roof of 85 Fulton street and seized 88. They leaped a chasm twenty-five feet in the rear and before the firemen knew it 88 was all affame. An idea of the progress of the fire may be gained from the time of the ringing of the alarms. The first was sent in at 5:32 o'clock, the second at 5:32. The fifth and special call for Water Tower 2 was sent out when 88 Fulton atreet-caught. Altogether there was a fire fighting force of twenty-three engines with tenders, six truck companies, two water towers, and four Hattalion Chiefs after the sounding of the fifth by Chiefs McGill and Lally from the roof of the

They were not allowed a second to get a breath of fresh air, and they buckled in and battled bit of fresh air, and they buckled in and battled bit of fresh air, and they buckled in and battled bit of fresh air, and they buckled in and battled bit of fresh air, and they are to sagger away. The first of the work of the first to arrive, and, ander the guidance of Lieut. Hyde, managed to reach the second floor. They were working at the iron doors leading into the loft there when the three men named gave in to the heat. They were carried out by their fellow firemen, and recovered after a short rest in the fresh air.

One reason for the rapid spread of the flames was that some of the lofts were vacant. The firmen had an idea that one of the upper floors was stocked with celluloid material, so fercely did the fire burn. The part of the corner building below the first story was occupied until six weeks ago by the Eaton, Cole & Hurnham Company, dealers in plumbers supplies. They also had part of two lotts in the upper part of the building. The company moved away, and as it was the only firm that employed a watchman, he went with them. Most of the occupants of the buildings were manufacturers and printers.

The Duane Press, which occupied the fourth floor of 86 Fulton street does the printing of the Now York Low Journal. All the forms for today's issue were in the building and it is probable that there will be no issue of the paper today. Manager Walter of the company made enceeded in gettile at thorners, building, and were seried at the door by policemen, who hurried them out of harm's reach. Allen Lounsbury, a manufacturing jeweller, occupied the third floor of 82 and 84, and Foster Brothers & Fairchild, chemists, occupied the fourth floor. These places were wrecked.

Deputy Chief Reiliy was in sharge of the fire, and he worked heroically to confine the flames to the corner building, but unsuccessfully. The engines that were summoned arrived with their horse white with foam and lather causing the fire than a should be

estate eighteen menths ago. They were built in 1887.

The Exceletor Power Company's tall structure, from 33 to 43 Gold street, had a narrow escape. The building was separated by a space of twenty feet from the burning buildings, but the flames reached across the space and attacked the establishments of Stern Brothers & Co. on the top floor and Clark & Zugalls on the fifth floor, damaging both to some extent.

Finmes in a Paint Store. Fire was discovered in the basement of the five-story brick building, 52 Ann street, extending through to Fulton street, at 4 o'clock yes-terday morning. The building is occupied by terday morning. The building is occupied by Harrison Brothers, dealers in paints and painters' supplies. The fire was confined to the basement. The stock of C. N. Crittenton, drugs, who occupies the store adjoining 52, was damaged about \$1,000, principally by water. Harrison Brothers estimate their loss as between \$30,000 and \$40,000, although the police say it will not be more than \$8,000.

It was reported by the police that the fire was caused by an explosion of vitriol, but the Harrisons deny that. They say that all the vitriol was on the sidewalk in front of the store when the fire started.

NO MORE STRIKES FOR DEBS,

He Tells His Terre Baute Neighbors that He Didn't Order That at Pullman TERRE HAUTE, July 29 .- Debe spoke here tonight on the strike.

In opening his address he said he had done

everything in his power to prevent the Pullman strike. "I am opposed to strikes," said Debs, "and firmly believe in the principles of arbitration. I challenge the production of any evidence that I have ever advised any man to strike, I did not order the Pullman strike, as has been repeated-

ly stated. I did not even have a voice in ordering it." "I am a Populist out and out," he said.
"There is no difference between Democrats and Republicans, so far as labor is concerned. I am ashamed to say that I voted for Grover Cleve-

land three times."
In conclusion, Debs said that the fight would be continued in a reform political movement, and he declared that the late strike would be the last in which he would ever take part.

NO SOCIALISTS WANTED.

Delegate Carlos Expelled from the Essex

The Essex Trades Council of Newark does not want any delegates who have anarchistic or socialistic tendencies. At the secret session of the council on Friday night it expelled J. J Carlos, a delegate of the Maltsters' Union. The technical reason given for Carlos's expulsion was that he was unable to practise the trade of the union he represented. The real reason was that, after listening to speeches from Mr. Carlos for three weeks, the counsel concluded that his ideas were too socialistic for the good of the or-

ideas were too socialistic for the good of the or-ganization.

On Saturday night a meeting of condolence was held in Oertel's Park. Speeches were made by William Walker, who ran for Mayor of Newark on the socialistic ticket last spring, and by Alderman McGuire, the Paterson Socialist. Max Forker of this city also had something to say of the coming day when socialism would prevail.

DANSVILLE, Ill., July 29 .- Shooting at non union men in the Eastern Illinois vards at Danville Junction is almost of nightly occurrence. Joe Byrnes, an engineer, was shot last evening and died from the effects of the wound at noon to-day at St. Elizabeth Hospital. His engine was crossing Fairfield street when a man standing on the sidewalk a few feet distant fixed four shots out of a revolver into the cab of the engine. The first shot struck Byrnes in the side and passed through a lung. The murderer escaped.

To Abolish Strikes and Lockouts. The Central Labor Federation (Socialist) reported yesterday having appointed a committee of five to call "a conference of all progressive labor organizations" for the purpose of con-sidering a plan to abolish strikes and lockouta.

MR. VAN AUKEN'S DISAPPEARANCE No Traces of Him at His Office or Other

Addresses in Chicago. CRICAGO, July 29 .- A. M. Van Auken, whose disappearance in New York was noted in THE SUN'S despatches this morning, came here a year ago. He was a civil engineer, but became the incorporator and President of the Peoria, Springfield and St. Louis Railroad, which exists only on paper thus far. He was also President of the Inter-State Investment and Improvement Company, which it is said, has offices on the seventh floor of the Manhattan build-

ing. No trace of him can be found here. At one house address, 44 Ada street, the landlady said she had never heard of him, but that

ing force of twenty-three engines with tenders, six truck companies, two water towers and four Battalion Chiefs after the sounding of the fifth alarm. This included all the fire apparatus south of Engine Company 19's house in Twenty-fifth street, while the companies above that were in reserve at the vacant houses of the engines attending the fire.

The flames had full sway when they got a foothold in 88 and ran down through 86. The fire ate its way through this building. The firemen had struggled manfully up the front, dragging up the heavy hose by way of the fire escapes as far as the third story, when the flames appeared and they were driven down again, all their exertion having gone for nothing. When the second water tower got to work there was no need of climbing the heated walls, and the firemen were moved around to the sides and rear.

They were not allowed a second to get a heast. cago, on the Rock Island road. A visit there was without results, Nobody knew or had heard of him.

At the Manhattan building his name does not appear on any of the doors, nor is it in the Manhattan building directory. A tenant of the building was found who had heard of him, and said Van Auken went to New York about two months ago. S. A. Osborne figures as secretary of both of Van Auken scompanies, but his only address given is seventh floor, Manhattan building, and he cannot be found there.

Van Auken's railroad has offices at room 603. 134 Van Buren street, but they are closed, and the janitor has not seen anything of him for several weeks.

THE COMING GEORGIA PLATFORM. An Effort to Be Made to Make Mr. Cleve-

land Appear as a Silverite. ATLANTA, July 29. The Democratic State onvention will meet in this city on Aug. 2. As the nomination for Governor will go to the Hon. W. Y. Atkinson by acciamation, the sole interest centres in the platform to be adopted. Friends of the Administration are anxious to make it a sweeping endorsement of Grover Cleveland. A month ago it was the purpose of Hoke Smith's supporters to force through an endorsement of supporters to force through an endorsement of Mr. Cleveland's opposition to silver. The defeat of the Administration on that line by Col. Livingaton in the capital city has forced a change of front, and now through double-leaded editorial articles and inspired Washington despatches Mr. Cleveland is being held up as a better friend to silver than even Senator Stewart. Yesterday Hoke Smith's newspaper announced under a six-line head that Mr. Cleveland is running off a silver coinage of one million dollars a month "for the present after which it will be increased." This despatch is backed up by an inspired editorial article from which Hoke Smith's peculiarities stick out. John I. Hall, who is paid for being Assistant United States Attorney-General, is working hard here, and the effort will be made in the platform to present Mr. Cleveland as a man whose heart is aching for the coinage of more silver.

GRIEF OVER LOSS OF OFFICE. That Was the Cause, It Is Said, of George Holicastein's Suicide.

CARLSTADT, N. J., July 29,-George Hollenstein, 54 years old, committed suicide at his home here at 6 o'clock this evening. Hollenstein and his wife had been in their sitting room talking. His wife left the room, and when she returned she found her husband lying on the sofa unconscious. There was an empty bottle softa the conscious. There was an empty bottle that had contained morphine on the floor. Mrs. Hollenstein ran out of the house screaming for help. She sent one of her neighbors for a doctor, but when he arrived Hollenstein was dead. Hollenstein was a Republican, and had been employed by the Government to carry the mail bag from the railroad station to the Post Office. He was recently removed, and a Democrat put in his place. He took his dismissal to heart, and has been very despondent. Since his dismissal by the Government he had been employed by the Postmaster to distribute mail in the village.

MRS. NEILSON'S DOGS SAFE.

She Feared They Would Be Stolen When She Found Auger Holes in the Rear Fence. Mrs. Frederic Neilson drove to the West Thirtieth street police station on Saturday and told Sergeant Flannery that in her absence in the country an attempt had been made to enter her house at 100 Fifth avenue. Mrs. Neilson was on her way to Newport, and had stopped at her on her way to Newport, and had stopped at her house to look after some valuable dogs. She found that the fence separating her yard from an alley way adjoining the grounds of the New York Hospital had been tampered with. Detectives Kash and Jerolomon went to the house yesterday. Three holes, about an inch and a half in diameter, had been bored through the fence. The detectives covered these holes with pieces of boards and as none of the dogs was missing, and nothing in the house had been disturbed, Mrs. Nellson left town for Newport.

Dyspepsia, Indigestion

Hood's.

Are caused by bad blood, and by a run down, worn out condi-tion of the body. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures Be sure to get

**** Hood's Pills are gentle, mild, and effective

CARDINAL LEDOCHOWSKI DEAD. He Expired at Lucerne, Switzerland Sketch of His Career, Cardinal Ledochowski, Prefect of the Con-

gregation of the Propaganda Fide, whose death at Lucerne, Switzerland, on Saturday, is reat Lucerne, Switzerland, on Saturday, in re-ported, was 72 years old. He was born at Gorki, Russian Poland. His ancestry is traced to an ancient race of warriors. He was educated at the College of St. John as Warsaw, and when but 18 years of age he received the tonsure and habit from the Bishop of Sandomir. After a course of study at Vienna, he became a member of the Academia Ecclesias he became a member of the Academia Ecclesiastica, founded by Pope Pius IX. for the training of young theological students who had shown distinction in their studies. He fulfilled promises of becoming a leader in theological work, and was appointed Domestic Prelate by the Pope, and was also sent on a diplomatic mission to Madrid, and was auditor of the Nunciante to Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro, and Santiago de Chili, He was nominated Archbishop of Thebes on his appointment Sept. 30, 1881, to the Nunciature of Brussels, where he remained four years, in 1800 he was transferred to the Archbishoptio of Guesen and Posen, and by virtue of this office was known as the Primate of Poland. He was imprisoned in the dungeons of Ostrono in 1874 for resisting laws made in Prussia against the Church. He was there on March 15, 1875, when he was made a Cardinal by the Pope in secret consistory. Cardinal Ledochowski was released from captivity on Feb. 3, 1876. After suffering banishment from his diocese he went to Rome. His arrest was attended with special preparations by the Prussian Government. He was driven from the Episcopai residence as night in a closed carriage and taken to a special prison under a special guard. He received his appointment as Prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda Fide in January, 1892.

In person Cardinal Ledochowski was of fine appointment as Prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda Fide in January, 1892.

In person Cardinal Ledochowski was of fine appointment as Prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda Fide in January, 1892.

In person Cardinal Ledochowski was of fine appointment as prime favorite at great social entertainments at Lisbon and Brusseis. His commanding ability made him most influential with Pope Leo, and it is said that the Pope often yielded to his will. His resistance to the laws imposed against the Roman Catholia Church in Germany brought upon him the bister personal enmity of Prince Blamarck. tica, founded by Pope Pius IX. for the training

Oblinary Notes,

John A. McDougall died at his home at 181.
West Kinney street, Newark, last night. He was born in this city eighty-seven years ago. For a long time he was well known as a landscape artist and water colorist. He was one of the historic literary coterie which made its headquarters in this city half a century ago. He was a close friend of Edgar Allen Poe and took sides with him in his literary quarrels. He was also the friend and companion of Washington Irving, Nathahiel P. Willis, and other literary celebrities of those days. The death of Mr. McDougall leaves only one survivor of the famous literary set of fifty years ago, Congressman Thomas Dunn English, the author of "Ben Bolt."

Mrs. Robert B. Roosevelt, Jr., died at Shelter

Mrs. Robert B. Roosevelt, Jr., died at Shelter Island yesterday of blood poisoning, following tonsilitis. Mrs. Roosevelt was Miss Grace Woodhouse, the only child of Lorenzo G. and Emma D. Woodhouse. There will be a private funeral service at her father's resdence, at 34 West Fifty-third street, this afternoon. Francois Clement Maillot, a celebrated physi-cian, died in Paris yesterday. He was 90 years old, and since 1839 had been a member of the Legion of Honor. He held many high offices in the military and civil services between 1828 and 1860.

BARTENDER GRAFT'S EXPLOIT.

He Shot One of the Raiders of Sullivan's Saloon with the Other's Pistel. A Sunday row in William Sullivan's saloon at Island City, yesterday morning, landed Patrick leg and sent Sullivan to bed with a broken head. Accompanied by Robert Denvir. Smith went to Sullivan's saloon and demanded drinks. As they Sullivan's saloon and demanded drinks_As they were without money Sullivan refused to serve them. Denvir drew a pistol and attempted to enforce his demand. When Sullivan reached for his weapon behind the bar, Denvir picked up a bottle and struck Sullivan senseless to the floor. He and Smith then proceeded to help themselves. Smith went behind the bar, and opening the ice box spread out a luncheon, and they were enjoying themselves hiersly when the serves. Smith went behind the bar, and open-ing the ice box spread out a luncheon, and they were enjoying themselves hugely when the bartender, Charles Graft, appeared. In a hand-to-hand struggle he succeeded in disarming Denvir, and then turned the pistol against the raiders. The one shot he fired brought down Smith. A pollceman, who was sent for, had Smith taken to the Astoria Hospital, while Den-

vir was locked up. Sullivan's wounds dressed at home. dressed at home.
Graft was not arrested, and he took charge of the saloon for the remainder of the day.

EVERETT'S WAITERS LOCKED OUT. Union Men Refused to Use Trays in Serv-

ing the Customers, Ex-Assemblyman Everett has a lively row on with his waiters at his big restaurant in Washington street, Brooklyn. He recently introington street, Brooklyn. He recently intro-duced some handsome Japanese ware, and directed his waiters to use trays in serving the customers instead of carrying the plates and dishes in their arms. The waiters who are all union men, rebelled, and the result was that Mr. Everett cut down their wages from \$10 to \$7 a week.

They refused to accept these terms and as midnight on Saturday they were all locked out and their places filled with non-nulon men. Yesterday two policemen were on guard in the restaurant.

Shot by a Soldler in Chicago. CHICAGO, July 29.-Private Chambers of Company B shot a mas who was walking through the Michigan Central freight yards at Kensingthe Michigan Central freight yards at Kensing-ton last night. The command to halt was given three times, but the intruder did not stop. Pri-vate Chambers fired one shot in the air, and followed it by another that struck the man in the right arm just below the shoulder. At the hospital the wounded man gave his name as M. Teete. He is a Dane, formerly employed in a packing house at Hammond, and told Surgeon Adams that he did not understand what the sentinel's command to halt meant.

A Peckskill Lad Browned.

PERSKILL, N. Y., July 29 .- Frank Conklin, aged 15, the only son of Seth Conklin of Main aged 15, the only son of Seth Conkin of Main street, Peekskill, was drowned late yesterday afterneon while bathing in Lake Mohansic, Yorktown, about five miles from here. With his parents and some friends and relatives he had been camping for four weeks on the shores of the lake.

There were thirteen in the party of campers, to which superstitious people attribute the lad's death.

The Central Labor Union, after all its protests against independent political action, is going into politics again. The subject occupied one-half its session yesterday, and if a harmony committee, which is to make a report next Sunday, succeeds in getting the Central Labor Federation, D. A. 48 and D. A. 253, K. of L., to amalgamate with it in any way, an attempt is to be made to start a labor party similar to the United Labor party of 1876.

Ran Bown a Bicycle Rider.

Mortimer Morgan of 156 East Sixty-sixth atreet, while riding a bicycle along Madison avenue yesterday afternoon was run down at Twenty-seventh street by a delivery wagon be-longing to E. A. G. Internant, a confrectioner, at 51 Nixth avenue. Morgan's head was cut and his body bruised. He was taken to the New York Hospital.

COLGATE & CO.'S

1806 LAUNDRY SOAP.

For years exclusively used by the best families

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF THE SUN'S ADVERTISERS OFFICES HAVE BEEN OPENED AT

80 EAST 125TH ST., NEAR FOURTH AV., 1,265 BROADWAY, NEAR BED ST.